

REFUGIA 23

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

| COUNTRY | Foreign Radios |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Algeria | 1 |
| Angola | 1 |
| Argentina | 1 |
| Australia | 1 |
| Austria | 1 |
| Bahamas | 1 |
| Bahrain | 1 |
| Bangladesh | 1 |
| Barbados | 1 |
| Belize | 1 |
| Bermuda | 1 |
| Bhutan | 1 |
| Bolivia | 1 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 |
| Brazil | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 1 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 |
| Burundi | 1 |
| Cambodia | 1 |
| Cameroon | 1 |
| Canada | 1 |
| Cape Verde | 1 |
| Cayman Islands | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 |
| Dominica | 1 |
| DRC | 1 |
| Egypt | 1 |
| El Salvador | 1 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1 |
| Eritrea | 1 |
| Estonia | 1 |
| Ethiopia | 1 |
| Fiji | 1 |
| Finland | 1 |
| France | 1 |
| Gabon | 1 |
| Gambia | 1 |
| Germany | 1 |
| Ghana | 1 |
| Greece | 1 |
| Guatemala | 1 |
| Haiti | 1 |
| Honduras | 1 |
| Hungary | 1 |
| India | 1 |
| Indonesia | 1 |
| Iran | 1 |
| Ireland | 1 |
| Israel | 1 |
| Italy | 1 |
| Jamaica | 1 |
| Japan | 1 |
| Jordan | 1 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 |
| Kenya | 1 |
| Korea | 1 |
| Kuwait | 1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 |
| Laos | 1 |
| Latvia | 1 |
| Lebanon | 1 |
| Lesotho | 1 |
| Liberia | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 |
| Luxembourg | 1 |
| Macao | 1 |
| Macedonia | 1 |
| Madagascar | 1 |
| Malawi | 1 |
| Malaysia | 1 |
| Maldives | 1 |
| Mali | 1 |
| Malta | 1 |
| Mexico | 1 |
| Moldova | 1 |
| Mongolia | 1 |
| Morocco | 1 |
| Mozambique | 1 |
| Myanmar | 1 |
| Nicaragua | 1 |
| Niger | 1 |
| Nigeria | 1 |
| Norway | 1 |
| Oman | 1 |
| Pakistan | 1 |
| Panama | 1 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 |
| Paraguay | 1 |
| Peru | 1 |
| Philippines | 1 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Portugal | 1 |
| Romania | 1 |
| Russia | 1 |
| Rwanda | 1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 |
| Senegal | 1 |
| Seychelles | 1 |
| Singapore | 1 |
| Slovakia | 1 |
| Slovenia | 1 |
| South Africa | 1 |
| South Korea | 1 |
| Spain | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 |
| Switzerland | 1 |
| Taiwan | 1 |
| Tanzania | 1 |
| Togo | 1 |
| Tonga | 1 |
| Turkey | 1 |
| Turkmenistan | 1 |
| Uganda | 1 |
| Ukraine | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 1 |
| United States | 1 |
| Uruguay | 1 |
| Uzbekistan | 1 |
| Venezuela | 1 |
| Vietnam | 1 |
| Yemen | 1 |
| Zambia | 1 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 |

DATE OF
INFORMATION 9-12 January 1950

SUBJECT FOREIGN RADIO REACTIONS TO THE
PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON FORMOSA AND
HOW BRITISH RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA

DATE DIST. 17 January 1950

PUBLISHED **Radio Broadcasts**

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE
PUBLISHED 9-12 January 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 00-F-3-50

LANGUAGE Several

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE FBID (This strictly factual report is based solely on monitored foreign radio broadcasts received in Washington up to 8 a.m., 12 January 1950. It reproduces a report prepared in response to a special request.)

INTRODUCTION: Foreign radios continue to minimize the President's statement on Formosa. Chinese Communist radios have not yet acknowledged the statement in monitored transmissions while Moscow and the Satellite radios consider it proof of America's "chaotic" and deceitful foreign policy. Radio Madrid suggests that the policy of avoiding involvement may prove to be "the error of the century." British recognition of the Chinese People's Republic continues to receive attention; but here too the tendency appears to be to minimize its significance. The Communist NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY regards the recognition with skepticism verging on cynicism. Radio Moscow and the Satellite radios argue that it does not represent any real departure from traditional imperialism. And Radio Bangkok observes that recognition today doesn't mean what it used to.

FORMOSA: Soviet and Satellite radios document their charges of vacillation in American Foreign policy by contrasting the President's 5 January statement about Formosa with his failure to mention China in the State of the Union message and with pronouncements from Senator Taft, Herbert Hoover, General MacArthur and the SATURDAY EVENING POST. It is also contrasted with Acheson's explanation that it does not represent a "new American policy," with Ambassador Jessup's announcement of continued support for Chiang Kai-shek, and with the reported shipment of U.S. army tanks to Formosa. A Czechoslovak radio commentator concludes that "it is very difficult indeed to find one's way in such chaos." Moscow claims that "Acheson's words break through the smokecreen laid by Truman."

Radio Madrid's severe criticism blames the State Department for the Formosa decision. The Department is described as "an agency of reversible opinions and which, in fact, has served to bring about a Communist China."

BRITISH RECOGNITION: Negative comment on the British recognition comes from a variety of sources. The Communist NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY considers it less significant than Britain's long history of imperialism. The Chinese Nationalist CENTRAL NEWS quotes adverse opinions expressed by British Conservatives and by Secul newspapers. Soviet and Satellite transmitters continue to emphasize that recognition represents a serious defeat for Western imperialism and that it is a sign of the growing conflict within the imperialist camp. They

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also discount it on the grounds that it is no real departure from Britain's traditional "imperialistic course." Madrid, too, sees recognition as a continuation of Britain's tradition of "Chamberlainian fence sitting."

On the more positive side, the clandestine VOICE OF VIET NAM expresses no "great surprise" over the recognition and hopes it will be a "valuable lesson" to the French. The Swiss radio quotes the liberal GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE to the effect that recognition may be a sign that Britain is going over to the offensive in Asia and wants to establish a bridge between East and West. As do almost all radios, it considers the desire for trade to be Britain's primary motive but offers, as a secondary aim, the object of "neutralizing Mao Tse-tung."

AMERICAN RECOGNITION: Speculation about American recognition of Communist China is just beginning to appear. Warsaw claims that failure to recognize would be "unreasonable and typical of imperialist blindness." Some non-Soviet radios point out that the U.S. has not yet had time to assess the situation.

CHINA IN THE U.N.: There has been no monitored attention to the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations Organization.

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